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**THE REBUKE, THE WARNING, AND THE PROPHET.**

About five or six years ago, before the first cloud of rebellion and war had risen in the horizon, even as big as a man's hand, and when the war was Union and peace, and let slavery alone! when conservatism and quiet were the law of the church on the subject of slavery, and the agitators of the churches, on this subject, were denounced as the enemies of Christianity, we raised a note of warning that needs to be renewed, now that the terrible doctrine is publicly broached by men professing to be the friends of freedom and religion, that the right of enslaving human beings is a sovereign, inalienable right of States in this country, and that our government cannot interfere with it. If the government can not, and the Church will not, then are we indeed lost beyond possibility of redemption. Our dis- aster look as if God may have already decided against us, especially taken in connection with the proclamation of such doctrines, and the absence of any signs of repentance. Expediency and necessity are still our law. What is there in the following warning that is not equally es- sential now?

Here, where millions in our churches, con- ceded with this guilt, whose wealth is invested in slaves, whose bonds and mortgages are of slave property, sustain the sin; here, where our merchants strike bonds with it, and yet declare that the spread of it is none of our concern, and that the rebuke of it belongs not to our gospel; here, where the power that supports it resides, and where the conservatism of ecclesiastical authority and the sophistry of the Tractarian pol- icy shield it from reprobation; here, under such influences, the light of God's truth should be pour- ed upon the consciences.

Among the most significant of the recent de- velopments of this iniquity is the fact that the owner of the mass of 400 human beings recently sold at auction in Georgia, is a member of a church of Christ in the city of Philadelphia, an officer in that church, sanctifying the iniquity by the sacrament. Here then, where the Alabam- a and Georgia of this iniquity hold their re- court, and not merely in Israel, must the sin and the sinner be confronted with the Word.

Day by day, the horrors of this system are accu- mulating. In the present month's "Missionary Intelligence" we have the account of a free col- ored woman and member of a Christian Church in Ohio, attempting to secure the freedom of her children who were yet in slavery. Escaping with them, she was captured on the shores of the Ohio, and carried back to a most loathsome prison, to await her trial for stealing slaves. Her destitution undoubtedly is the penitentiary. So much for the crime of a mother's love. *Her slaves children, whom she is attempting to rescue, are sold into the hands of a slave-trader.*

No measure, if you can, the enormity of the Christian Church sanctifying and maintaining such wickedness. Measure, if you can, the wickedness of the Christian Church remaining dumb under such wickedness, and not only refusing to speak out, but forbidding the Word of God to be pronounced against it.

When nations are to perish in their sins, *Tis in the Church the leprosy begins.*

The disease is powerless, is but a superficial blot, till it has reached the heart, the conscience; but when it strikes in, and there is no reaction, then there must be death. The pity which will endure such wickedness, will absorb it into Christ- ian veins, cannot be pity, but ceases to be any- thing but a medium of moral poison. It puts darkness for light and light for darkness, for good and good for evil. The abominations endured and fostered in the Jewish Church, that made our blessed Lord address them as a generation of vipers, who could not escape the damnation of hell, were not to be compared with the inhumanities and crimes upon which, in accepting and defending this system, a slaveholding church sets its seal.

The whole system of religion must be recon- sidered from its foundation, to admit the possibil- ity of such an element; for this iniquity is a re- versal of all its blessed and benevolent rules, and the establishment of doctrines of devils in their stead. Jezebel never taught, the Nicolaitans never taught, any hideous abomination more incon- gruous with the spirit of Christianity. The pass- ing of children through the fire to Moloch was never a more actual sacrifice in the orgies of paganism, than the consecration of the chil- dren of millions of human beings, at this day, as chal- lenges to the Moloch of slavery. And the de- liberate attempt so to revolutionize Christianity, as to force the cross and slavery together into the Church of God, claiming that as God's system will at length convulse our country to its centre.

And any attempt to quiet the agitation, if once the conscience is aroused, will only produce greater convulsions. It will be as if you should throw Moses upon Vesuvius to keep down its fires; an experiment which would but split the conti- nent and send up a spouting cataract of fire through the fissures, over Southern Europe.

The conversion of such idolaters into Chris- tianity, is a thing that, in the attempt, agitates heaven and earth. The very elements of our natural humanity suffer under such violence; the universal conscience is convulsed with throe.

The agony of thousands of God's children, whose hearts are wrung with this iniquity and cruelty, terrors are hanging upon him; and under the altars where that most unnatural and monstrous union of Satanic and celestial creeds, spirits and forms of worship is going on, there are souls in moral martyrdom crying up to heaven, Lord, how long! Doubtless, before the outpouring of the vials of God's wrath, there will be such a final struggle and wail of prayer, and then the end will come.

Prayer has been neglected, disused, may, cut off in this direction, and forbidden, when it might have stayed the wrath of God; prayer for the oppressed and enslaved has been expelled as unallowable incense from God's altar, and now, when it bursts forth from pent up, breaking hearts, it may only be the signal of God's own commission to his destroying angels. When God's judgments have to be made manifest, then the temple of the tabernacle of God's testimony is opened, and forth from it issue the seven angels, clothed in pure and white, and pour out the vials of the wrath of God upon the earth! The angel of the golden censer of incense and of prayer is but the forerunner of this tremendous dispensation.

The sin is against God, the Creator, who hath made of one blood all nations and races. It is a

# The Principia.

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violation and defiance of his peculiar right of ownership in his own creatures, made in his own image. It is a theft direct from him.

The sin is against the Savior who died for all, and by his death, and the operation of his grace, gathers all into such a relationship to himself, that none can be slaves, the property of others.

The sin is against the Holy Ghost, for, by a sacrifice worse than that of Simon Magus, it sells, for a larger price, the bodies and souls that are the temples of divine grace, and weighs and val- ues the Holy Spirit's influence itself, for the increased value communicated by that influence to the man-stealer's stock of human flesh in the market.

The sin is against God's law, express and explicit, the very sin entombed by us as our law, our justice, our policy, described, set apart, reprobated, and accursed with the penalty of death. Then thus committed and systematized, it is the eternal violation of every commandment in the decalogue, rendering sure and perpetual the breaking of all its precepts, breaking away the very connection between the consciences and minds of the chattelized races and God, and fastening the relationship so convoluted, so severed, to the will of the slaveholder, who becomes thus to the creatures whom he brands, buys, tasks, tortures, and sells as his property for his gain, the man of sin and son of perdition, setting himself in God's place, as their God.

The sin is against God's ordinances, abolishing and debasing them, the ordinance of marriage, the ordinance of baptism, the parental and filial relations and duties, the existence of the family, with all its possibilities and covenants of sacred training and blessedness.

The sin is against human nature, against natural and divine benevolence, against the instincts of humanity and the inspirations of love, against the instinctive condemnation and abhorrence even of the unenlightened, uninstructed conscience, against natural justice and natural law.

The sin is against man, against the individual a deliberate, continuous, innocent violation and defiance of the law of personal kindness, and of mutual obligatory justice, to do unto others as you would have them do to you, and the law of social charity. Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.

The sin is against the God of justice, for his sake.

The sin is against the God of mercy, for his sake.

The sin is against the God of love, for his sake.

The sin is against the God of truth, for his sake.

The sin is against the God of justice and truth, for his sake.

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lorsville. In the mean time, crossings were effected at points four and six miles east of Fredericksburg, while the 2nd Corps, under Gen. Couch, took possession of Bank's Ford, six miles to the west of that point. At the points east of Fredericksburg severe skirmishing had occurred. The latest intelligence is that these lower divisions have withdrawn, and joined the force at Bank's Ford, their movement having been simply a feint to divert the attention of the enemy. There are rumors to the effect that the enemy have evacuated Fredericksburg, and that a great battle has been fought, which has resulted in a Union victory. These, however, are not traced to any reliable source.

**West Virginia.**—Some skirmishing has occurred in West Virginia, which has resulted in the defeat of the rebels.

**North Carolina.**—Gen. Foster has returned to Newbern with 55 prisoners. Several skirmishes have occurred in the vicinity of Newbern and Washington, in which the Unionists have been successful.

**Department of the Gulf.**—Summary of Gen. Banks' recent operations.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 1. The *National Republican* of this afternoon, published semi-weekly, dispatched from Gen. Banks' headquarters at Martinezville, April 17, from which it appears that he left Baton Rouge with three regiments of colored troops remained for its defense.

The results, among others, of Gen. Banks' expeditions, are: Accomplishing a march of over 200 miles; beating the enemy three battles on land, and one on Lake; three battles in the water; capturing the fortifications of the enemy, at Franklin and New-Iberia, and demolishing the salt works ten miles southwest of the latter place; capturing the camp equipments of the enemy; also several guns, and between 1,000 and 2,000 prisoners, and so deranging the plans of the rebels that they cannot, for some months, if ever, resume their land or naval forces, in that part of Louisiana.

Other successes of Gen. Banks already known to the public are mentioned.

Our loss, in the two land battles, was about 600 or 700. Nothing could exceed the conduct of the officers and privates, in Gen. Banks' command.

The dispatches say we have not only destroyed the army and navy of the enemy, and captured his materials for reorganization of his forces, but we also have in our possession his ablest officers of the sea and land.

**Patriotism in South Carolina.**—The Third South Carolina Regt., (colored) under Col. Benten, is now being organized, and will soon be mustered into service. Who will say that the sentiment of patriotism is extinct in South Carolina?

**Returned Volunteers.**—The Seventh, Eighth, and Tenth Regiments of New York Volunteers were warmly welcomed on their return to the city, this week. The scene was at once a joyful and a melancholy one. The ranks of these gallant soldiers, who have sustained their part so nobly in the battles of two years past, were thinned about one half. The banners which they bore aloft had become dimmed and tattered, and blood-stained, and the uniform, like the fresh, young faces of two years ago, told the tale of suffering, exposure, and conflict. All had to the brave volunteers who have borne the burden and heat of the day!

**Alabama.**—The British brig *Ocean Rover*, of Windsor, N. Y., Capt. F. D. Weston, arrived here on Tuesday. She left the bark *Warren*, for Baltimore, 7 days, and brig *Saint George*, for Baltimore, 2 days. Capt. Duxbury reports: The Confederate steamer *Alabama* arrived off the harbor of Ponce, on the evening of the 7th inst., and sent a schooner tender to port for powder and coal, and was supplied with coal by the Spanish authorities. She sailed the same night.

The bark *Gen. Cobb*, of Boston, Capt. Haskell, Feb. 20, and *Gibraltar*, March 22, from D. B. de Wolf, arrived here on Tuesday. She left the bark *Warren*, for Baltimore, 7 days, and brig *Saint George*, and the Black Horse Cavalry and Mosby's other guerrilla forces.

My force succeeded in routing the rebels after a heavy fight at Warrenton Junction.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 4, 1863. The following dispatches were received this morning at Gen. Heintzelman's headquarters from Gen. Stedel:

**Fairfax Station.** May 3, 1863.

A heavy fight at Warrenton Junction, between a portion of my forces, under Col. Del Forrest, and the Black Horse Cavalry and Mosby's other guerrilla forces.

My force succeeded in routing the rebels after a heavy fight.

The rebel loss was very heavy in killed and wounded.

Templeton, the rebel spy, was killed, and several other officers are wounded, but not dangerously.

LATER. MONDAY, May 4, 1863.

The rebels who fled in the direction of Warrenton, were pursued by Major Hammond of the 5th New York Cavalry, who has reported and reports our force to be still in sight as being so far as to have thoroughly routed the rebels and scattered them in every direction.

I have sent in 73 of Mosby's command as prisoners, all of whom are wounded, the greater part of them badly. Dick Moran is among the number. There are also three officers of Mosby's command among the wounded.

The loss of the enemy was very heavy in killed, besides many wounded.

Rebels scattered in every direction and thus prevented their capture.

Major Steele of the 1st Virginia regiment is slightly wounded.

LATEST. May 4, 1863.—10:30 a. m.

I have sent in this morning to the Provost-Marshal 22 persons and 60 horses captured in the late reconnoissance.

**The Situation in the South-West.**—*Rebel accounts.*

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Official information says the shot-up rebel Preble was destroyed by fire on the 29th of Pensacola. She is a total loss.

**The Campaign in Arkansas.**—*Marmaduke in adversity.*

MONDAY, May 4, 1863. The *St. Louis Daily Post* reports Gen. Dodge as having advanced 11 miles east of Tuscumbia. He had not the rebel Gen. Forrest, and fighting was represented to be going on the 29th ult.

Gen. Dodge was in possession of Courtland, Ala., on the 25th. Mississ., dispatches of the 29th report: The Federals had captured the 1st Alabama, and sent it to the best of health and spirits. Gen. Hooker has issued the following order:

**Headquarters Army of the Potomac.**—*Camp near Falington, Va.* April 30, 1863.

General Order No. 46.—It is with heartfelt satisfaction that the Commanding General announces to the army that the operations of the last three days have determined that our enemy must either gloriously fly, or come out to us to his defences and give us battle on our own ground, where certain destruction awaits him.

The operations of the Fifth, Eleventh, and Twelfth corps have been a succession of splendid achievements.

By command of Maj.-Gen. Hooker, S. Williams, Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S. An "extra" informs us that intelligence has been received to Sunday morning, that our left wing was in possession of Fredericksburg, had carried the first line of redoubts, and was felling the second, while the main body of the rebel army had marched off in the direction of Chancellorsville, where heavy firing was heard. It was believed that Gen. Stoneman's expedition had succeeded in cutting off railroad communications with Richmond.

**Skirmish near Warrenton.**—*June 1.* A short fight was had at Warrenton Junction yesterday between some of Gen. Weston's cavalry, under Col. De Forrest, and Mosby's rebel guerrillas. Mosby, with 300 men, made a sudden attack at daylight, upon the 1st Virginia Cavalry, and surrounded about 80 of our men, who had been captured by the rebels. The Jackson dispatch, dated at 9 o'clock on the 29th says, communication with Grand Gulf has been re-established. After six hours firing, Federal gunboats withdrew. On 30,000 shot were fired by them.

The rebels are unknown. They laid three miles below, on the Louisiana shore.

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**Return of Two-Years Men.**—The 9th Reg't N. Y. Volunteers (*Hawkins' Zouaves*), arrived in the city last night. They are to be welcomed at the *Metropolis* to-day.

**The South-West.**—Mayhew, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, 18 miles from Columbus, Miss., is said by the rebels to have been captured

ed by our forces—a movement which threatens the Southern railroad communications generally. Mayhew is nearly 100 miles below Corinth, and about half way to Meridian, at which point the road west to Vicksburg forms a junction with the Mobile and Ohio. A National force is also said to have been near House, Miss., on the 10th ult., designing to destroy the Mississippi Central Railroad.—*Tribe.*

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

**Sad disaster.**—Loss of the *Angle-Saxon*.—The British steamer *Angle-Saxon* was wrecked off Cape Race on the 27th. Out of 414 souls on board 237 lives were lost. We publish the account of the melancholy disaster, furnished by one of the officers of the steamer.

The *Alabama Spoken*.—An English brig, from New York for Santiago de Cuba, reports that at 9 A. M. of the 17th ult. she was spoken by the pirate Alabama. When the rebels parted company, the pirate steered in a westerly direction.

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**THE ALABAMA**

## Family Miscellany.

For the Principia.

## SORROWING.

BY BETH BROOKLYN.  
Toll ye, mournfully,  
Muffled bells!  
Toll ye solemnly,  
Funeral knells!  
The dark shadows fall  
On my heart, like a pall!  
My loved one will never return again—  
He died, far away, on the battle-plain.

Meen ye, drearily,  
Wailing wind!  
Sooth, oh! I wearily,  
Comfort to find,  
How on I be glad,  
When my heart is so sad!

My only brother has come to our home  
To die—and leave me alone—alone.

Watch I, tearfully,  
Around his bed;  
Now, so fearely—  
His spirit has fled,  
O, my poor heart will break;  
Lover—brother—all are gone—  
Nothing on earth to lean upon.

Birds seem chanting  
A dirge-like strain—  
Elores, repeating  
The sad refrain.

The deepening gloom  
Of the silent tomb.

Death shrouded the forms of those I love;

Slowly, mournfully,  
Toll the bell!

Sad and sorrowful  
The tale it will tell!

From wild, troubled sleep,  
I awake but to weep;

Friendless, weary, on earth I roam—  
O, take my struggling spirit home!

Angels hovering,  
Await my soul;

Look I, long,  
Toward the goal.

There I'll find relief

From my withering grief;

Here, O Father, I would not stay!

## LINES BY MILTON IN HIS OLD AGE.

This sublime and affecting production was but lately discovered among the remains of our great epic poet, and is published in the recent *Facsimile Edition of Milton's Works*.

I am old and blind;  
Afflicted and desirous of God's favor;  
Nor I am not cast down.

I am weak, yet strong;  
I murmur not that I no longer see;

Fool, old, and helpless, I the more belong.

Father Supreme! to Thee.

One merciful One!

When men are farther, then Thou art most near;

When friends pass by, my weakness shun;

Thyself I hear.

The glorious face  
Lending toward me; and its holy light  
Shines in upon my lonely dwelling place,

And there is no more night.

On my bended knee,  
I recognize Thy power, clearly shown;

My vision then had dimmed, that I may see

Thyself—Thyself alone.

I have sought to fear;

This darkness is the shadow of Thy wing;

Beneath it I am almost scared; here  
Can come no evil thing.

O! I seek to stand;

Trembling, where foot of mortal never hath been,

Wrapp'd in the radiance of Thy silken broid,

Which eye hath never seen.

Visions come and go;

Shapes of resplendent beauty round me throng;

From angel lips I seem to hear the flow

Of soft and holy song.

It is nothing now.

When eyes are opening on my sightless eyes—

When air from paradise refresh my brow;

The earth in darkness lies.

In a purer clime

Roll in upon my spirit—strains sublimo

Breath over me unsought.

Give me now my lyre;

Within my bosom glows unearthly fire;

Lit by no skill of mine.

## SACRED MUSIC.

It is said that the exile who chances to have

In the land of the stranger his own native tongue,  
Or some strain that in childhood delighted his ear;

Though he listen with rapture yet weeps over the

song.

Then when bright visions appear to his view;

What seems of emblematic rise quickly around;

The land where the first breath of freedom was drawn;

Found! he.

But though sweet the delusion not long can it last;

In a moment the lovely deceptions are flown;

And the exile still finds himself sad and alone.

And is not the Christian an exile on earth?

And is not sweet music the language of heaven?

Of that land whence the spirit received her high birth,

And from whence the bright grant of her freedom,

Was given?

And thus while he listens to anthems of praise,

Or some soft-sounding melody falls on his ear,

Those regions of joy lie in spirit, survey;

And seems the sweet song of the ransomed to hear;

Nay, he seems to have entered that haven of rest;

To have hidden farwell to temptations and woes;

Already he joins the bright hosts of the blest;

Already partakes their eternal repose.

But the cause is broken; the sounds die away;

No mandate as yet is sent down, of release;

When his sufferings and labors forever shall cease,

That day of delight, when no exile no more,

His country, his home, his loved friends he regains,

Tunes his harp to the chorus of honor for long;

Where sorrow and sighing never blend with the strains.

For the Principia.

THE CHILDREN OF THE COVENANT,  
OR, THE CHRISTIAN FAMILY.

BY MRS. MARIA GOODELL FROST.

CHAPTER XVII.

FRANK.

While Clarence remained at the Academy, great changes were taking place at the parsonage.

Mabel was fast ripening into womanhood. Her lively disposition, with her exceeding beauty, and the rare accomplishments she had learned from her mother, were becoming sources of pride to herself, and envy to the circle in which she moved. Her society was courted by all, and it was evident that some change was needed to meet her higher wants. This, however, could not be at present effected, on account of the expenses of Clarence. But a greater cause for anxiety was the rest-

\* Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1862, by

Mrs. Maria Goodeell Frost, in the Office of the District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New York.

For the Principia.

BY BETH BROOKLYN.

THE PRINCIPIA.

For the Principia.